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FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A SAMPLE ORATION,

Very suitable to be worn in the pocket, and delivered at Quarter Races, County Meetings, or volunteer State Conventions, as occasion may require.

MEN, BRETHREN, & COUNTRYMEN!

IT is the *pure unbiassed* flame of liberty, which, while it consumes, still inspires me this day to address you. As to property, I have none; thank heaven, I divested myself of all yellow dirt, all filthy lucre, in those blest days when I was a Committee-man, and watched night and day, in public houses, for the public good.—Property, gentlemen, is like "the accursed thing," touch it but lightly, and let it pass. It is the mother of aristocracy—that lusty young strumpet on whom the wicked well-born are determined to beget not even a moderate sized, a limitted brat, but a thumping great absolute Monarchy.

The virtuous Romans had agrarian laws; but our selfish peasant-soul'd farmers will not divide their farms; nay, nor will they even divide the annual produce of them, with those patriotic preachers and *apostles*, who take no heed for tomorrow. A Numarian law would be a rich blessing—Oh how it would gladden the hearts, and gild with pleasure the faces, of the true disciples, to serve once more on Committees, whose business it should be, at least once in three years, to inspect the chests and coffers of the overgrown purse-proud man, or the paltry muckworm, who toiled with the dirty view of "laying up pelf against a rainy day," and divide their ungodly spoil amongst the pure lovers of liberty.

A Numarian law is not an object to be despaired of. In order to gain the landholders, it is only necessary to convince them, that it is their interest to pare commerce to the quick—to keep, as it were, "its nose close to the grindstone"—That the landed interest is one thing, and the monied is another, is very plain—You cannot, gentlemen, carry land enough in the largest portmanteau, to pay your travelling expences;—a monied man will do precisely the reverse—he will carry cash enough in a small pair of saddle-bags to buy a large farm, and thus lord it over us. Was there ever a patriotic land-holder that speculated and grew rich, by land-jobbing, by loans of money, or loans of cattle, at an high interest?—You all say no, with a truth most incontrovertible.

I have heard it reported that there is one State in the Union of no mean size, that would not suffer land to be touched by that harpy the law. If this is true, it is a glorious example, a noble policy. A new-made landed man laughs his monied dupe creditor in the face, with virtuous scorn. There is one evil that has been little attended to. There is a kind of natural aristocracy arising from the powers of the mind—Nature has given to some men enormous wealth in this way, and when she adds to it that *specious* kind of integrity which will not sacrifice petty private claims or property for the public good, this aristocracy then comes to be of a very dangerous nature. It is a government of influence that does not even require money—View the American Court, and tremble. The head of the system, and all the coadjutors, ought speedily to be ostracised and banished. I would not spare even their appendage, the specious Court Printer, whose aristocratical Gazette is pervading and poisoning the streams and sources of information throughout this country, it is said. I believe we need not go far for an independent, plain-mouthed, Printer to succeed him.

I would not go too far at once, nor shock with an instant total change—I would however weed this rank garden, with a liberal hand. For a beginning, I would remove the Secretary of the Treasury, and appoint some young Broker in his place—the Secretary of State should be succeeded by a Watch-maker turned Silver-smith—I would make some *clean handed* Quarter-Master, or Continental Loan-Officer, Treasurer—the Associate Judges should be selected from a very patriotic little Eastern State—the Chief Justice should be *the great Law Reformer*, in the District of Maine, who is the glory of Massachusetts Bay—For Secretary of War, I would chuse their worthy reinstated fellow-citizen—Daniel Shays, Esq.

VENTOSO.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

SONNET.

THO' blooms no more the rose upon my cheek,
Tho' lost the hazel lustre of mine eye,
Yet does that eye my soft affection speak,
And gaze on thee, as on a cloudless sky;
For pure thou art, and full of harmony;
Bright as in heaven shines the morning star,
So beams thy beauteous soul upon thy face,
And shews no malice, or no mental war
Moves in thy mind, to break thy blissful peace.
But oh my ANNA, with thy wonted grace,
Continue still my pensive soul to chear,
Watch o'er my spirit with thy tender care,
So shall thy power bid the rose appear,
And light mine eye, and charm away despair.

CHAMONT.

CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

(Continued from our last.)

IV. THE legislative body has the right of determining the place of its sittings, of continuing them as long as it shall think necessary, and of adjourning: at the commencement of each reign, if it is not sitting, it shall be bound to meet without delay:

It has the right of police in the place of its sitting, and to such extent around it as shall be determined:

It has the right of discipline over its members; but it can pronounce no heavier punishment than censure, arrest for eight days, or imprisonment for three:

It has the right of disposing, for its safety and the respect that is due to it, of the forces, which shall be establishment by its consent, in the city where it shall hold its sittings.

V. The executive power cannot march, or quarter, or station, any troops of the line. within thirty thousand toises of the legislative body, except on the requisition, or by the authority of that body.

SECTION II.

Holding of the Sittings, and form of Deliberating.

I. The deliberations of the Legislative Body shall be public, and the minutes of the sittings shall be printed.

II. The Legislative body may, however, on any occasion, form itself into a General Committee.

Fifty members shall have a right to demand it:

During the continuance of the General Committee, the assistants shall retire, the Chair of the President shall be vacant, order shall be maintained by the Vice-President:

The Decrees cannot be passed, except in a Public Sitting.

III. No Legislative Act can be debated and decreed, except in the following form:

IV. The plan of a Decree shall be read thrice at three intervals, the shortest of which cannot be less than eight days.

V. The discussion shall be open after every reading; nevertheless after the first or second reading, the Legislative Body may declare that there is reason for adjournment, or that there is no room for deliberation—in this last case, the plan of the Decree may be introduced again in the same session:

VI. After the third reading, the President shall be bound to propose to their deliberation, and the Legislative Body shall decide, whether they are qualified to pass a definitive Decree, or would rather chuse to postpone their decision, in order to gather more ample information on the subject:

VII. The Legislative body cannot deliberate, if the sitting do not consist of at least 200 Members; and no Decree shall be made, except by the absolute majority of votes:

VIII. No plan of a law which, after having been submitted to discussion, shall have been rejected after the third reading, can again be introduced the same session:

IX. The preamble of every Definitive Decree, shall announce, 1st, The dates of those three sittings, at which the plan of the decree was read; 2d, The Decree by which it shall have been appointed after the third reading to decide definitively;

X. The King shall refuse his sanction to the Decrees, whose preamble shall not attest the observance of the above forms; if any of those Decrees be sanctioned, the Ministers shall neither put to it the seal, nor promulgate it, and their responsibility in this respect shall continue six years:

XI. Excepting from these regulations, Decrees recognized, and declared urgent by a previous deliberation of the Legislative Body; but they may be modified or revoked, in the course of the same session.

SECTION III.

OF THE ROYAL SANCTION.

I. The Decrees of the Legislative Body are presented to the King, who may refuse them his assent.

II. In the case of a refusal of the Royal Assent, that refusal is only suspensive. When the two following Legislatures shall successively present the same Decree in the same terms in which it was originally conceived, the King shall be deemed to have given his sanction.

III. The assent of the King is expressed to each Decree, by the following formula, signed by the King: "The King consents, and will cause it to be executed:"

The suspensive refusal is thus expressed; The King will examine,

IV. The King is bound to express his assent or refusal to each Decree within two months; after that period, his silence is deemed a refusal.

V. No decree to which the King has refused his assent, can be presented to him by the same Legislature.

VI. The Legislative Body cannot insert in Decrees relative to the establishment or continuance of imposts, any regulation foreign to that subject, nor present, at the same time, for sanction, other Decrees as inseparable.

VII. The decrees sanctioned by the King, and those which have been presented to him by three successive legislatures alone, have the force, and bear the name and title of laws.

VIII. Excepting however from sanction, those acts of the legislative body, which relate to its constitution, as a deliberating assembly;

Its interior police;

The verification of the powers of the members present;

The injunctions to the absent members;

The convocation of the primary assemblies in case of delay;

The exercise of constitutional independence over the administrators;

Questions of eligibility on the validity of elections;

Exempting likewise from sanction, acts relative to the responsibility of ministers; and all decrees importing that there is ground of accusation.

SECTION IV.

Connection of the Legislative Body with the King.

I. When the Legislative Body is definitively constituted, it shall send a deputation to inform the King. The King may every year open the Session, and propose the objects, which, during its continuance, he thinks ought to be taken into consideration; this form, however, is not to be considered as necessary to the activity of the Legislative Body.

II. When the Legislative Body wishes to adjourn longer than fifteen days, it is bound to inform the King, by a Deputation, at least eight days previous to the adjournment.

III. Eight days, at least, before the end of each Session, the Legislative Body shall send a Deputation to the King, to announce to him the day on which it proposes to terminate its sittings; the King may come in order to close the Session.

IV. If the King find it of importance to the welfare of the State, that the Session be continued, or that the adjournment be put off, or take place only for a shorter time, he may send a message to this effect, on which the Legislative Body is bound to deliberate.

V. The King shall convoke the Legislative Body during the interval of its Session, as often as the interest of the State shall appear to him to require it, as well as in those cases which the Legislative Body shall have foreseen and determined previous to their adjournment.

VI. Whenever the King shall visit the place of meeting of the Legislative Body, he shall be received, and conducted back by a deputation; he cannot be accompanied into the inner part of the Hall by any except Ministers.

VII. The President can in no case form part of a Deputation.

VIII. The Legislative Body shall cease to be a Deliberating Body whilst the King shall be present.

IX. The acts of correspondence of the King with the Legislative Body, shall be always countersigned by a Minister.

X. The Ministers of the King shall have admission into the Legislative National Assembly, they shall have a particular place; they shall be heard on all the subjects on which they demand a hearing, and as often as they shall be called upon to give explanations.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Exercises of the Executive power.

I. The Supreme Executive power resides exclusively in the hands of the King:

The King is the Supreme Head of the general administration of the kingdom; the care of watching over the maintenance of public order and tranquility is entrusted to him:

The King is the Supreme Head of all the land and sea forces:

To the King is delegated all the care of watching over the exterior security of the kingdom, and of maintaining its rights and possessions.

II. The King names Ambassadors and the other agents of political negociations; He bestows the command of armies and fleets, and the ranks of Marshal of France and Admirals;

He names two-thirds of the Rear-Admirals, one half of the Lieutenant-Generals, Camp-Marshals, Captains of ships, and Colonels of the National Gendarmerie;

He names a third of the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, and a sixth of the Lieutenants of ships;

The whole in conformity to the laws with respect to promotion.

He appoints in the Civil Administration of the Marine, the Directors, the Comptrollers, the Treasurers of the Arsenals, the Masters of the Works, the Under-Masters of Civil Buildings, half of the Masters of Administration, and of the Under-Masters of Construction;

He appoints the Commissaries of the tribunals;

He appoints the Commissioners of the National treasury, and the Superintendants in Chief of the management of Contributions indirect;

He superintends the coinage of money, and appoints the Officers entrusted with this superintendance in the General Commission and the Mints;

The effigy of the King is struck on all the coinage of the kingdom.

III. The King orders Letters Patent, Brevets, and commissions to be delivered to all the public Officers that ought to receive them.

IV. The King orders a list of pensions and gratifications to be made out for the purpose of being presented to the Legislative Body each Session.

SECTION I.

Of the Promulgation of Laws.

I. The executive power is entrusted with ordering the seal of State to be put to laws, and causing them to be promulgated.

II. Two copies of each law shall be made, both signed by the King, countersigned by the Minister of Justice, and sealed with the seal of the State;

The one shall be deposited in the archives of the seal, and the other shall be sent to the archives of the legislative body.

III. The promulgation of laws shall be in these terms:

"N. (the King's name) by the Grace of God, and the constitutional law of the State, King of the French, to all present and to come, greeting. The National Assembly has decreed, and we will and ordain as follows:

[*Here a literal copy of the decree shall be inserted without any variation.*]

"We command and ordain to all administrative bodies and courts of justice, to cause these presents to be transcribed on their registers, read, published, and posted up in their departments, and respective places of resort, and executed as a law of the realm; in witness of which, we have signed these presents, to which we have caused the seal of the State to be put."

IV. If the King is a minor, laws, proclamations, and other acts proceeding from the royal authority during the regency, shall be conceived in these terms:

"N. (the name of the regent) regent of the kingdom, in the name of N. (the King's name) by the grace of God, and the constitutional law of the State, King of the French," &c.

V. The executive power is bound to send the laws to the administrative bodies and courts of justice, to see that they are so sent, and to answer for it to the legislative body.

VI. The executive power cannot make any law, not even provisional, but merely proclamations, conformable to the laws, to ordain or enforce the execution.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 22.

Monday laſt the Grantham Packet, Captain Bull, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, with the September Mail, after a paſſage of 35 days. By this veſſel are received London Papers to the 8th of September, extracts from which are as follow.

LONDON, Auguſt 24.

A PROPOSAL was made in the National Aſſembly of France, on Tueſday laſt, that the Primary Aſſemblies ſhould meet in two years to declare their aſſent to, or diſſent from, the New Conſtitution. Upon motion of M. d'Andre, this was rejected, and the following decree paſſed:

"The nation has the impreſcriptible right of reviewing the Conſtitution when it pleaſes; but the National Aſſembly declares, that its intereſt directs the exerciſe of this right to be ſuſpended during thirty years."

The aſſemblies of reviſion are not included in this decree.

In the laſt miniſterial note which paſſed between the Ruſſian miniſter and the miniſters of the allied courts at Peterſburgh, it was agreed that a period of four months ſhould be given the Turks for concluding the definitive arrangement of peace; it was further agreed that an immediate armiſtice ſhould take place, as ſoon as the Porte had given its conſent to the baſis of the pacification.

The Miniſter of the Elector of Hanover has publiſhed a notification, the ſubſtance of which is, that the King, his maſter, will co-operate in the important buſineſs now agitating, and conform to every thing which the welfare of the Conſtitution, the dignity of the Germanic body, and the duties of a ſtate of the Empire may be conſtrued to require. The notification, however, dictates more diſcuſſion and deliberation than has hitherto been entered into on a buſineſs of ſo much importance.

Sept. 6. The new duties and regulations for warehouſing corn take place on the 15th of November next.

Mariners trading to and from the ports of Waterford, Roſs, &c. are informed, that a new lanthorn has been erected on the Tower of Hook, which is to be lighted with oil lamps, reflectors & lenſes, inſtead of coals. This important improvement is to commence the 29th of September, and ſo to continue thereafter from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe throughout the year. The light will be ſteady, appearing the ſame in a ſtorm as in a calm, and not liable to diſappear like that of the coals when ſtirred, or affected by the wind.

The new buildings to be erected by government for the accommodation of the Secretaries of State, are eſtimated at 160,000l.

Declaration of the Emperor, in conjunction with the Courts of Berlin, London, Madrid, Turin, Naples, and Peterſburgh.

"The underſigned are ordered by their reſpective Sovereigns to make known the following:

"That notwithſtanding the glaring force and violence which both preceded and ſucceeded the acts of conſent drawn from the King of France to the decrees of the National Aſſembly, yet they had withheld their opinions as to the free will of his Chriſtian Majeſty in the conſent abovementioned, but that the attempt made by that Monarch to obtain his freedom was an undoubted proof that both his religion, and his will, had been violently forced, and that the formal arreſting of the King, Queen, Dauphin, and Madame Elizabeth, occaſions grounded anxiety as to the further views of the oppoſing party.

"That the before-named Sovereigns can no longer forbear expreſſing their feelings, and declaring the reſolutions which they have been induced to take in the preſent ſituation of affairs, and which the honor of their Crowns, the ties of friendſhip, and the earneſt wiſh for the good order and peace of Europe, require of them, and they have charged the underſigned Miniſters to declare in their names,

"1ſt. That they look upon the cauſe of the King of France as their own; that they require that that Prince and his family be immediately ſet at liberty, and free to go where they pleaſe, and to reſtore to his Majeſty that ſacred honor and ſubmiſſion due from a people to their Sovereign by all the laws of nature and civil Society.

"2dly, That the Sovereigns will unite to oppoſe and revenge any further attempts againſt the ſecurity of the perſons, or the honor of the King, Queen, and any of the Royal Family.

"3dly, That they will not acknowledge any other conſtitution as legal in France but what has the unequivocal approbation of the King, given when he is at full liberty to act as he pleaſes.

"And that if no ſuch legal conſtitution is ſettled, they will jointly uſe every means to put an end to that ſpirit of anarchy and confuſion ſo contrary to the regularity and good order which it is the duty of all governments to cheriſh and ſupport."

[Signed by the different Miniſters.

Sept. 7. The number of troops in Luxemburg does not exceed 4,000. In proportion as order and tranquility appeared to be reſtored in the interior parts of France, the Auſtrian troops, partly to prevent deſertion, and partly for leſs expenſive accommodation, have been withdrawn from the French frontiers.

An attempt to effect a counter revolution, by foreign force, muſt now be the dream of another ſummer.

Cardinal de Lomenis, or, to ſpeak more properly, the Biſhop of Sens, is choſen one of the members of the new French Legiſlature.

The ſuſpicion that the King of Sweden intends ſome hoſtility towards France, increaſes every day in Paris, by the addition of ſome new circumſtances. He lately ſent M. Ferſen, one of his officers, to meet the Emperor at Vienna, and is reported to have promiſed joining the German Princes with 16,000 Swedes.

Sept. 8. The French National Aſſembly has at length finiſhed its labours in forming a Conſtitution, and the Aſſembly is about to diſſolve, without having taken notice of the exiled Princes, or of the governor to the Dauphin. In reſpect to the former ſubject, they have ſhewn evident fear of doing any thing which may tend to widen the breach.

We have the beſt authority to believe that the French King will not attempt to alter one tittle of the new conſtitution about to be preſented to him.

The Univerſity of Paris have ſent a requiſition to the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambrdige, for the purpoſe of obtaining a copy of the ſtatutes and regulations upon which thoſe learned ſeminaries are founded and conducted.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yeſterday there was a court of directors at the Eaſt Innia Houſe, for the purpoſe of breaking open the diſpatches brought home by the Hawke from Madras.

The diſpatches, containing a minute account of the ſiege and taking of Bangalore, with a liſt of the killed and wounded, which were ſent officially immediately after that victory by Lord Cornwallis to Madras, fell into the enemies hands. The accounts therefore brought to the India Houſe are made up from private letters ſent ſome days after to Madras.

India ſtock yeſterday roſe to 192 per cent. for ready money.

In conſequence of the late favorable intelligence, India Stock, which on Saturday was at 186 1-4, roſe yeſterday to 189 1-2 a 191 1-2. At half paſt one o'clock the price was 191.

VIENNA, Auguſt 24.

Laſt Sunday a courier arrived at the houſe of Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, from Prince Repnin, with news, that on the 11th inſt. the preliminary articles of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte were ſigned at Galatz by him and the Grand Vizier.

WARSAW, Auguſt 17.

An anſwer has been received here from the Court of Dreſden, to the note remitted to it on the ſubject of the Succeſſion by the Cabinet of Warſaw; but the inclination of the Elector to accept the Crown of Poland, is not expreſſed with the warmth that was expected.

BERLIN, Auguſt 23.

The interview of Pilnitz is fixed for the 25th of Auguſt, and his Majeſty, to be there, will quit the camp of Schilcke on the ſecond day, and proceed to Dreſden by way of Upper Luſace. Conjectures are very numerous concerning the objects which will be treated on in the conferences between three of the greateſt Princes in Europe, and the arrangements of which they will endeavor to fix the baſis, as well as the reciprocal agreements or condeſcenſions which they will make, &c.

PARIS, September 2.

In the ſeſſion of the 31ſt ult. the National Aſſembly decreed, that,

1ſt. When three ſucceſſive legiſlatures ſhall expreſs an uniform deſire to reviſe ſome of the conſtitutional articles, a reviſion ſhall take place.

2d. The fourth legiſlature ſhall be charged to examine the articles which the three former legiſlatures wiſh to be reviſed.

3d. The members of the third legiſlature cannot be choſen for the next.

The Abbe Montjolard, Member of the National Aſſembly, threw himſelf out, yeſterday, from a third ſtory in the rue Neuve St. Marc, and was killed on the ſpot. His having taken the Civic Oath ſo affected him, that he could not be perſuaded but it was the moſt damnable action of which a man could be guilty.

On the 16th ult. the Procureur Syndic General of Paris iſſued out his writ to the Electors of the department to aſſemble on the 26th, for the purpoſe of proceeding to the election of deputies for the new Legiſlature.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

Decree of the 14th of June,

RESPECTING MECHANICS.

I. The abolition of every ſpecies of incorporation of citizens of the ſame eſtate and profeſſion, being one of the fundamental baſes of the French Conſtitution, their re-eſtabliſhment, under whatſoever pretext, and in what form ſoever, is prohibited.

II. Citizens of the ſame eſtate or profeſſion, undertakers, thoſe who keep ſhops, workmen, journeymen of whatſoever trade, cannot, whilſt they are together, aſſume the titles of preſident, ſecretary, or ſyndic, nor keep regiſters, paſs deliberations, or form regulations reſpecting their pretended common intereſts.

III. All adminiſtrative and municipal bodies are forbid to receive any addreſs or petition under the denomination of a profeſſion; or to return any anſwer to it. They are likewiſe enjoined to declare null and void all deliberations formed in ſuch manner, and attentively to watch leſt they be carried into execution.

IV. If, contrary to the principles of liberty and of the conſtitution, any number of citizens, of the ſame profeſſion, art, or trade, ſhall form deliberations, and enter into a mutual compact, to refuſe in concert or to afford only at a certain regulated price, the aſſiſtance of their induſtry or their labor—ſuch deliberations and compacts, whether accompanied by an oath, or not, are declared to be unconſtitutional, encroaching on liberty, and the declaration of the rights of man, and are null and void: and the adminiſtrative and municipal bodies are bound to declare them ſo.—The authors, chiefs and inſtigators, who have given riſe to them, drawn them up, or preſided on the occaſion, ſhall be ſummoned before the tribunal of the police, at the inſtance of the attorney of the commons,—condemned to a fine of 500 livres each, and ſuſpended for one year from the exerciſe of the rights of active citizens, and from entering the aſſemblies.

AUGUST 25.

The queſtion on the admiſſibility of the princes of the blood royal to the political rights of citizens, was taken into conſideration. Meſſrs. Guillaume, Voydel, and Roberſpierre, contended that theſe rights ſhould be obtained for the princes, and that no difference ſhould exiſt between them and the multitude. Others affirmed, with M. de Sillery, that to deprive the princes of theſe rights would be to degrade them.

M. Goupil was of a different opinion, and ſaid, that this excluſion would not prevent them from being uſeful to the ſtate; it would not, for example, deprive M. d'Orleans of the advantage of again appearing at the head of our fleets. At theſe words an alarming noiſe took place, together with loud applauſes, which formed a ſingular contraſt to the ſilence of M. d'Orleans and his friends.

Meſſrs. Barnave and Muguet endeavoured to ſhew the abſurdity of putting on a level with other citizens, thoſe men whom the nation had penſioned to enable them to give a brilliancy to their rank. The diſcuſſion being cloſed, it was decreed, That the princes ſhould enjoy the rights of active citizens.

With reſpect to their eligibility to places to which the people have a right to appoint, diviſion was demanded, which, upon being had recourſe to, gave a majority of 267 to 180, that the Princes ſhould be ineligible to places conferred by the people.

AUGUST 26.

A decree was paſſed, ſtating that the vaſes and utenſils of bronze or of copper, belonging to the ſuppreſſed churches, ſhould be employed, like the metal of bells, in the coinage of ſmall money.

On a report made by a member of the committee of alienation, the aſſembly transferred to the King's Commiſſioner, adminiſtrator of the extraordinary bank, the direction of the ſale of national effects.

It was decreed, That the members of the King's family ſhould hereafter be called only by their Chriſtian names, followed by the title, as *Prince Francoiſe*, &c.

SEPTEMBER 1.

M. Duport moved, that the Conſtitutional Act, after being once again read over, ſhould be preſented to the King, and that no power on earth ſhould be capable of making any change in it.

After a warm debate it was decreed, on the motion of M. Camus, that the Conſtitutional Act ſhall not be preſented to the King till after being read over, and a declaration by the Aſſembly that there is nothing more to add to it.

Notice was given, that two of the departments had already nominated their deputies to the approaching Legiſlature. A Member propoſed that every Legiſlator, on his arrival at Paris, ſhould cauſe his name to be inſcribed in the archives of the National Aſſembly, "that when we ſhould have finiſhed our labours," ſaid he, "we may know if our ſucceſſors have aſſembled in ſufficient number to occupy our places."

This propoſal was adopted.

EDENTON, October 7.

From the Newbern Paper of the 1st inst.

This town was on Wednesday last visited by an unhappy conflagration, which has destroyed its most flourishing part. The fire broke out at noon, in the house of Philip Roche, a tavern-keeper, on the county wharf. The loft of that house being filled with fodder, the flames suddenly made their appearance through its roof, and almost instantly reached the contiguous houses—the wind blew from the north east. The stores of Messrs. Kennedy, Gerock, and Lawrence were almost at once in a blaze, and had they been blown up, all further damage would have been prevented.

The fire soon reached across Craven and Front streets, to the old coffee house, Mr. Donnells and Mr. Thomlinson's stores. Nine houses on the east side of Craven street, and seven on the water side of Front street, were reduced to ashes. The north-west corner of Craven and Front street, commonly called Ogden's corner, was next attacked, and every house in both directions was burnt down as far as the corner of middle street on one side, and Messrs. Manning and Byrne's store on the other were destroyed. The two last buildings were blown up.

Sixty-three houses were destroyed, as well as an immense quantity of goods. The loss sustained on the occasion amounts to upwards of one hundred thousand pounds.

Philip Roche and his wife were last evening committed to gaol; many respectable inhabitants having evinced their apprehensions that these people (whose house it is supposed was intentionally set on fire) would again attempt to burn the town.

PITTSBURGH, October 8.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the federal army dated Fort Washington, Sept. 18, 1791, to his brother in this place.

"We arrived here the 8th instant, after a long, though very pleasant passage. We were dogged by Indians, but never got sight of more than two of them. We rescued a boat of a Mr. M'Maken from the clutches of a party of 12, who, but for our interposition would undoubtedly have taken her.

"My regiment is, together with the whole of the troops, except one company which is doing garrison duty here, encamped 20 miles from hence, where they are erecting fortifications: we wait for a body of 1000 militia from Kentucky. I presume our force will be sufficient to confront any body of savages that can possibly exist together.

"I am a member of a court of enquiry on our friend Brig. Gen. Harmar; we have been sitting five days, and have not got through half the testimony; every thing that has yet transpired places Harmar's conduct in the most respectable point of view, and entitles him to the thanks of his country; his line of March, his encampment, and order of battle, may be equalled but not surpassed by any general, either ancient or modern. His exertions were great, and the loss he sustained could not have been avoided, situated as he was. I mention these things to you because I know you will rejoice to hear the malice of his calumniators defeated, and that this much injured man will have his character placed in its true light."

BOSTON, October 12.

Six per Cents, in the Funds of the United States were at the falling of Capt. ROGERS from London, at 21*s*, on the pound.

On the 23d of August the Emperor of Germany, with his eldest son, and the King of Prussia, with his eldest son, arrived at the palace of the Elector of Saxony, at Dresden; and on the 25th, Mr. Fawkener, the English Envoy, arrived also at Dresden from Petersburgh and Warsaw.

On the same day arrived also at Dresden, the Count d'Artois, the Marquis de Bouille with his son, Monsieur de Calonne, and the Prince of Nassau.

Mr. J. Nebon, who was a passenger on board the French Packet, Le Suffrein, which arrived at New-York, on the 24th of Sept. last, informs, that on the 19th of said month, in lat. 39. 47. long. 67. 30. they spoke the Brig Sukey, Capt. Robert Stevenson, from Newbury-Port, for Gaudaloupe.

The Captain and Passengers of the Packet, wish to inform, that they being very short of water desired a relief from Capt. Stevenson, who, with his wonted generosity, supplied them with a hogshead, instead of a smaller quantity, which they desired; not only so, but insisted on their taking such fresh provisions, as would make them comfortable and all without receiving any recompence, except those grateful acknowledgments, which were unavoidable from persons relieved from distress.

DIED at Portsmouth, universally lamented, JOHN PARKER, Esq. late Marshal for New-Hampshire District, and Sheriff for the county of Rockingham.

Philadelphia, October 22.

Members of Congress arrived in town since Wednesday.

Senators—Hon. PAINE WINGATE, *New-Hampshire.*
GEORGE CABOT, CALEB STRONG, *Massachusetts.*
ROGER SHERMAN, *Connecticut.*
THEODORE FOSTER, JOSEPH STANTON, *Rhode-Island.*
BENJAMIN HAWKINS, *North-Carolina.*

Representatives. Hon. BENJ. GOODHUE, FISHER AMES, ARTEMAS WARD, *Massachusetts.*
SAMUEL LIVERMORE, NICHOLAS GILMAN, JEREMIAH SMITH, *New-Hampshire.*
JEREMIAH WADSWORTH, JONATHAN TRUMBULL, JONATHAN STURGES, —— LARNED, *Connecticut.*
JAMES HILLHOUSE, *Connecticut.*
BENJAMIN BOURNE, *Rhode-Island.*
ELIAS BOUDINOT, *New-Jersey.*
W. B. GILES, JAMES MADISON, *Virginia.*
HUGH WILLIAMSON, *North-Carolina.*

There is the greatest probability that a quorum of both Houses of Congress will be in town on Monday.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Return of Northumberland County.

Congress——Andrew Gregg.
Assembly——Samuel Maclay, John White.
Sheriffs——Flavel Roan, Thomas Grant.

Return of Northampton County.

Congress——Daniel Heister.
Assembly——Jacob Everly, Thomas Mahorter, Thomas Hartman, Peter Burkhalter.

Return of Lancaster County.

Assembly——Joseph Work, Abraham Carpenter, Abraham Whitmer, John Breckbill, James Morrison, and James Old.
Sheriff——John Miller.

Alexander Scott is elected a Senator in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the room of Alexander Lowry, resigned.

In consequence of the successes of Lord Cornwallis, Tippoo Sultan has made overtures for treating of peace.

The authenticity of the declaration said to be made by the crowned heads of Europe respecting France, is much doubted.

The late decrees issued by the King of Spain, respecting foreigners resident in that kingdom, appear to have been productive of much perplexity; one explanatory edict after another has been published; but it is very much expected that the effect of these regulations will prove directly the reverse of what was intended.

Two British merchants residing at Alicant, Messrs. Keith and M'Donald, for declining to conform to the new ordinance, were imprisoned; but on a representation to the English Ambassador, were immediately released.

By the Paris intelligence received by the Packet, we find that the French Constitution had not been presented to the King on the second of September.

According to the new Constitution of France, the number of Representatives is to be 745; which, according to a calculation, is about one Representative to thirty-five thousand inhabitants. The English is one to 16,128, and the Irish, one to 13,339.

The National Assembly of France have ordered rewards of 200,000 livres to the persons concerned in arresting the flight of the King—Drouer the Postmaster receives 30,000, and Saug the Procureur to the Community of Varennes, 20,000

Extract of a letter to a house in this city, dated London the 7th Sept. received by the Packet.

"Mr. Hammond goes out immediately as Envoy from our Court to the United States of America.—Mr. Edward Thornton is appointed his Secretary.

"The crops of wheat, &c. are plentiful beyond description in every part of the kingdom."

In the Grantham Packet came passengers, the Hon Mr. Hammond, Consul General from the Court of Great Britain to the United States, with his Secretary; and several Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 17th of November, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise throughout that Commonwealth.

The following, when the riot at Birmingham is remembered, appears to be the effect of an extra impulse:

Directions where to be found, left by a gentleman of London, before he went to the Revolution Dinner.

With Freedom's sons, a band divine,
The good, the gen'rous and the wise,
I at the CROWN AND ANCHOR dine,
And sup perhaps in Paradise.

Revolutions in government are always attended with hazard, and should never be attempted without a manifest prospect of making that good, which was bad before—but the misery of the business is, that the remonstrances of the people are seldom attended to by rulers, till their patience being exhausted, there appears to be no other alternative left but that of obeying the impulses of resentment and passion, which too often overpower the voice of reason and judgment.

In the cause of Liberty, it has been said, *it is impious to be calm*; but is there any subject that demands the sober, cool deliberation of man, more than this?

A just estimation of the precious blessings of freedom is the result of dispassionate reasoning. How to secure effectually the invaluable possession, has employed the wit, wisdom and study of the wisest and best men in all ages—and yet, alas, how many different ideas distract the world!—It will be found, when all the subtleties of logic and metaphysics are exhausted,

"'Tis from experience that we reason best."

A correspondent says he trembles for the liberties of Frenchmen, on account of the combination of crowned heads against France; but at the same time observes, that if the people are united among themselves, and confide in the National Assembly, they will prove invincible. The freemen of France will be more than a match for all the slaves of Europe.

The same correspondent observes, that the friends of philosophy and liberty, wherever resident, must regret the inseparable loss which those interests have sustained in the destruction of Dr. Priestley's Manuscripts—The fatal effects of a blind zeal in a partial cause, directed by the impulse of fanaticism and prejudice.

But oh, the glorious hour is on the wing,
Pregnant with every joy that peace can bring;
When Freedom's sacred laws shall guard the whole,
Without one slave from Indus to the pole.

The annual reviews of the militia (that bulwark of freedom) in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire, have recently taken place.

A correspondent observes, that it is of the utmost importance to the influence and respectability of every particular State in the Union, that its militia should be well disciplined, as well as duly equipped. On the general persuasion of the truth of this suggestion, and its consequent improvement, will in a great measure depend that equipoise of strength so necessary to the tranquillity of the Union.

An enlightened people will ever be attentive to those measures on which the preservation of a free government depends. Perhaps the interposition of the general government is not more necessary in any business than in that of establishing a uniform plan for the regulation of the militia—for without this interference, it is very evident that the disparity in the relative power of the several States, already very apparent, will continue to encrease. This disparity may in time produce jealousies, and injustice.

Yesterday, pursuant to notification, the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, assembled at the City Hall, of this city, for the purpose of chusing 25 Directors according to law—when the following getlemen were elected:

George Cabot	William Bingham
Fisher Ames	James Cole Fisher
Jonathan Mason, jun.	Herman Le Roy
Joseph Barrell	John M. Nesbitt
Jeremiah Wadsworth	Robert Smith
Philip Livingston	Thomas Willing
John Watts	Archibald M'Call
John Lawrance	Charles Petit
Rufus King	Charles Carroll, M.
James Watson	Dr. James M'Clurg, V.
Nicholas Low	Samuel Johnston. N. C.
Joseph Anthony	William Smith, S. C.
Joseph Ball	

Yesterday the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and his Lady, returned to the Seat of Government, from their late tour to Mount-Vernon, in perfect Health.

The following is copy of a return made by Capt. O'Brien, at Algiers, to the Russian Consul at Gibraltar:

AMERICANS AT ALGIERS, THE 15th OF MARCH, 1791.

Crew of the ship Dolphin, Captured 30th of July, 1785.

		Zequins
Capt. Richard O'Brien, ransom demanded		2000
Mate Andrew Montgomery		1500
Jacob Serfainer, French Passenger		2000
William Patterson	keeps tavern	1500
Philip Sloan	Seamen	725
Peleg Loring	Seamen	725
J. Robertson	Seamen	725
James Hall	Seamen	725

Crew of the schooner Mary, taken the 25th of July, 1785.

Capt. IsaacStevens		2000
Mate, Alexander Forsyth		1500
James Catheart,	keeps tavern,	900
George Smith, in the Dey's house	Seamen	725
John Gregory	Seamen	725
James Harmet	Seamen	725
Algerine Zequins,		16475
Duty payable on the above sum at 10 per cent.		1647½
Sundry gratifications to officers of the Dey's household and regency, equal to 17 1-6 Zequins, each person		20 4½
34792 Mexican dollars are	Zeq.	18,362 5-6

Married, NATHAN BLODGET, Esq. to Mrs BLAND, widow of the Hon. Theodorick Bland, late of Cawson, Virginia.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Eliazabeth, Stonehouse, Liverpool
Van Staphorst, Potter, Amsterdam

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	21*s* 21/6 pr. £.	107½	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12*s*	60	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13*s*	65	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/8 17*s*	85	do.
Indents	10/6	52½	do.
Bank Subscriptions,	140	Dollars.	

JOHN PINTARD,
SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,
PURCHASES and SELLS
PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on *Commission,*
at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.
On ditto at private sale or purchase, *one-half* per cent.
On remittances, ditto.
Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the interest.
For making transfers at ditto, *seventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch.* His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

A Young Gentleman, of American birth and education (being a graduate) would for a liberal compensation engage as Tutor in a family, or take charge of an Academy, to teach the Latin and English Languages. He has had some experience in teaching, and trusts he can exhibit satisfactory recommendations.

Any letters upon this subject, post paid, addressed to A— S—, and the care of the Editor hereof, prior to the 25th December, will be punctually attended to.

October 22, 1791. [12w]

WANTED, A NUMBER OF
Journeymen Cordwainers,
Who will find constant employment and generous wages, by applying to the Master Cordwainers of the City of Philadelphia.

October 22, 1791. [eptf]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

The following paraphraſe originally appeared in a much more limitted form—by publiſhing it with the additions, you will oblige

The AUTHOR.

CHARITY.

13th Chap. 1ſt Corinthians, verſified.

THO' I enraptured wake the unrivall'd lyre,
Warm'd with the Muſe's or a ſeraph's fire,
In various tongues ſublimeſt wonders tell,
Deſcribe the joys of heaven, the woes of hell—
Tho' I the lofty heights of ſcience gain,
And art's and nature's myſteries explain—
Tho' ſkill'd profoundly in prophetic lore,
With piercing ken futurity explore—
Tho' I have faith ſufficient to ſuſtain
And hurl the ponderous mountains to the main—
Devoid of Charity, I ſhall be found,
Vain as a ſhadow, empty as a ſound.
Were I poſſeſſed of affluent India's ſtore,
And unreſerv'd diſpenſe it to the poor—
Tho' I reſign my body to the flame,
To gain a martyr's or a hero's name—
While ſelfiſh motives actuate my ſoul,
And every nobler ſentiment controul,
Void of benevolence, I ſtill remain
As nothing empty, as a ſhadow vain.
Celeſtial Charity, ſupremely kind,
Illumes, expands, and animates the mind,
To noble and diſintereſted deeds,
Allures to holineſs, to glory leads,
Diſdains each ſelfiſh and contracted plan,
And ſeeks the general happineſs of man—
Unenvied views the ſplendors of the great,
And honors merit in the humbleſt ſtate—
On human frailties caſts a pitying eye,
And heaves with woe the ſympathetic ſigh—
Weighs variant tenents with an equal ſcale—
Exulting, ſees, o'er error, truth prevail—
With priſtine beauty reinſtamps the ſoul,
Pervades each paſſion, and ſublimes the whole;
Diſpels each vile affection from the breaſt,
And opes the regions of eternal reſt
To every nation, and to every ſect
Who fear Jehovah, and his name reſpect.
Calm reſignation on her votaries waits,
To ſmooth the rugged paths of adverſe fates;
And patience mild, diſpenſing as ſhe goes,
Her lenient balm, amid a world of woes;
And brilliant faith, each dreary ſcene that cheers,
And opes the ſeats of heaven's perennial years;
Hence ſuffering merit lifts a hopeful eye,
And views thoſe happier ſcenes beyond the ſky,
Where equity, enthroned, forever reigns;
Where endleſs pleaſures triumph o'er the plains;
Where friendſhip, love, and joy united meet,
And injured virtue finds a bleſt retreat.

Hail peerleſs virtue, loveliеſt of the train—
Fair Charity!—extend thy mild domain
O'er every land, till war and diſcord ceaſe,
And every nation join in leagues of peace—
Till ſin and error from their ſeats are hurl'd,
And pure religion luminates the world.

When art, when ſcience, and prophetic lore—
When various languages are known no more—
When final ruin o'er the world extends—
When faith in viſion, hope in glory ends—
This godlike virtue Charity divine,
Thro' vaſt eternity ſhall brighter ſhine—
Awake to praiſes the celeſtial choirs,
Attune their lays, and animate their lyres.

C——.

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Teſtaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finiſhed with all the diſpatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worceſter*, or to him and Company at *Boſton*, by the laſt day of November next, and as much ſooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their higheſt approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctneſs, and its cheapneſs compared with Engliſh copies of the ſame ſize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expenſive undertaking, is carried on ſolely at his own coſt, he is led to hope that all thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a large Family Bible, will ſo far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the ſubſcription.

Worceſter, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

That pleaſantly ſituated FARM

Whereon the ſubſcriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunſwick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Alſo a young orchard of 200 apple trees, beſides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finiſhed. Alſo, a ſmoke-houſe, work-ſhop, granary, waggon-houſe; barrack cow-houſes, two ſtories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with ſtabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep 2m]

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, propoſes to deliver, next Winter, two Courſes of Lectures. One Courſe to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tueſday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

BROKERS,

HAVE removed their Office to the corner of Cheſnut and Third Streets—where they purchaſe and ſell CERTIFICATES, BANK STOCK, &c. &c.

Buſineſs of all kinds, in their line, tranſacted on Commiſſion.

They have for ſale, TICKETS in the Second Claſs of the Maſſachuſetts Semi-annual Lottery (the drawing of which will commence on the 13th inſt.) and in the Twenty-Second Claſs of the Charleſtown Lottery, *at the Managers prices.*

To be let, on moderate Ground Rent, forever,

A Lot of Ground, eligibly ſituated, in *Kenſington*, fronting on three ſtreets. There are improvements on this lot, which, added to its ſituation, make it worthy of particular attention. *Philadelphia, Oct.* 1, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the ſame place.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts bought and ſold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office next door to the Cuſtom-Houſe,

State-Street, BOSTON. 2m

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,

No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured, they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE MANAGERS of NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY, have *unexpectedly* received information *from abroad*, of a conſiderable number of Tickets yet unſold. This renders it *neceſſary* for them (in order to anſwer the deſign of the Lottery) to adjourn the drawing to Monday the 17th of October next, at which time the drawing will *poſitively* re-commence, and continue without interruption until finiſhed.

New-Haven, Sept. 28, 1791.

N. B. The numbers already drawn, both prizes and blanks, will be publiſhed immediately, in hand-bills, and in the *Connecticut Journal*, for the information of thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe Tickets now undrawn.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the ſubſcriber, at Bordentown, and ſtolen from the ſame the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 ſmall box, containing four clocks and one dozen teſtaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one ſtriped veſt and breeches, two ſhirts and a ſmall bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jerſey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other ſmall books; 1 box containing 447 real oſtrich feathers, ſome of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paſte-boards.——Stolen at the ſame time, a large Batteau, with black ſides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the above property, ſo that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; alſo a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
October 7, 1791.

☞ *The MEDICAL LECTURES will begin on the firſt Mnday in November next.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both incluſive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been ſhipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any perſon who may incline to ſubſcribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furniſhed with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

PLAN OF THE

Gazette of the United States.

I. EARLY and authentic accounts of the *Proceedings of Congreſs*, communicated ſo as to form an hiſtory of the tranſactions of the National Government.

II. *Laws*, &c. of the United States.

III. *Impartial Sketches of the Debates of Congreſs.*

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ORIGINAL ADDRESS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AT this important criſis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greateſt magnitude—to ſtrengthen and complete the *union* of the States—to extend and protect their *commerce*—to explore and arrange the *national funds*—to reſtore and eſtabliſh the *public credit*—will require the *energies* of the patriots and ſages of our country—*Hence the propriety of encreaſing the mediums of knowledge and information.*

AMERICA, from this period begins her national exiſtence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wiſdom and folly—the miſery and proſperity of the *empires*, *ſtates*, and *kingdoms*, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important mementos—theſe, with the rapid ſeries of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that *freedom* and *government*, *liberty* and *laws*, are inſeparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new conſtitution; for however VARIOUS the ſentiments, reſpecting the *merits* of this ſyſtem, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the neceſſity of an *efficient federal government.*

A paper, therefore, eſtabliſhed upon *national*, *independent*, and *impartial principles*—which ſhall take up the premiſed articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is preſumed, will be highly intereſting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He ſolicits the aſſiſtance of perſons of leiſure and abilities—which, united with his own aſſiduity, he flatters himſelf will render the *Gazette of the United States* not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due reſpect, the public's humble ſervant,

April 15, 1789. *THE EDITOR.*

POSTSCRIPT.

THE plan and execution of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, have received the approbation of a tribunal, from which there is no appeal.

The ſubſcriptions, which are encreaſing, have long ſince exceeded the expectations of the publiſher—a punctual compliance with the terms would compenſate his labours, and animate his future exertions.

The Government that an enlightened and free people adopt, is a ſacred conſideration—it knows no party—and its proſperity is founded on the public good.

While the people are juſt to themſelves, the adminiſtration of their affairs will be committed to men of integrity and competent abilities; and it will be the duty of patriotiſm to impreſs the public mind with favorable ſentiments of the meaſures of government.

Our country continuing enlightened and free, the period cannot be anticipated when a publication on the plan of this Gazette ſhall involve a dereliction of thoſe principles with which the liberties and happineſs of the United States are connected.

With reſpect to the circulation of this paper, the Editor regrets the recent diſappointments which have unavoidably taken place—he has always been fully impreſſed with the importance of punctuality, and cannot charge himſelf with a ſingle inſtance of remiſſneſs.

It is very generally ſuppoſed that Congreſs, at the enſuing ſeſſion, will take meaſures to enſure the circulation of NEWSPAPERS in the United States; and particularly their tranſmiſſion from the Seat of Government to all parts of the Union. Juſtice, policy and patriotiſm, plead irreſiſtably in favor of ſome effectual proviſion's being made. The following pertinent and judicious obſervations on this ſubject, lately appeared in an addreſs to the public from the Editor of the GAZETTE OF MAINE. They are ſubſtituted in preference to any thing which the editor of this paper might further ſuggeſt, more particularly as coming from a remote quarter of the Union.

"Perhaps there is no country, in any part of the world, the inhabitants of which are, (or may be) ſupplied with public Newſpapers at a cheaper rate than thoſe of America. The Farmer and the Merchant, the Laborer and the Mechanic, may, by the means of a public Paper, when he retires from the buſineſs and fatigues of the day, take a view of the ſituation, the circumſtances and the various revolutions of the ſeveral countries of the civilized world—And it muſt be a pleaſing circumſtance, that this is the *privilege*, emphatically the privilege of an American.

"Let it therefore be remembered, that by virtue of this privilege, the body of the people conſtantly obtain and preſerve ſuch a degree of knowledge as ſhall be competent to the prevention of any attempt that may be made by cunning and deſigning men to ſap the foundation of our moſt invaluable conſtitution. But, let the circulation of theſe Vehicles of Public Information be circumſcribed, and the people will at once become uninformed of public tranſactions, and the more enlightened *few* will engroſs the privileges, immunities and prerogatives, which in the nature and fitneſs of things, are the indefeaſible right of the whole body of the people.

"It is preſumed no American will need a ſtimulus of this nature to furniſh himſelf with public information. The cheap rate at which it is offered, the love and glory of our country, will at all times promote ſuch a mode of conduct, as ſhall forever bar the attempts of tyranny, ignorance and ſuperſtition."

☞ *Several of the firſt volume of this Gazette are wanted—coſh, and the original coſt, will be paid for them by the Editor.*